

**In the Specification:**

On pages 4-5, please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 18, with the following replacement paragraph:

Chassis 100 may include a frame 101 near peripheral card slot 13. Frame 101 includes an opening 102 adjacent to peripheral card slot 13 which may allow for any required external connections to the card, if present. When peripheral card 15 is mounted to system board 11 (via peripheral card slot 13), shield bracket 103 (attached to peripheral card 15) may cover the opening 102. Both shield bracket 103 and frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 may be made of an electrically conductive material (e.g., copper, beryllium, a conductive alloy, etc.). Furthermore, both shield bracket 103 and frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 may be flexible such that, if any flexing results when peripheral card 15 is mounted to system board 11, both shield bracket 103 and frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 flex together. That is, both shield bracket 103 and frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 may flex in the same direction. For example, if shield bracket 103 is forced to bow outward when peripheral card 15 is mounted to system board 11, frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 may also bow outward. This is in contrast to some prior art arrangements wherein stiffeners are used in order to prevent any type of bowing or flexing of either the frame or the shield bracket. In such arrangements, mechanical tolerance stackups may make mounting a peripheral card more difficult and may lead to significant gaps between the shield bracket and the frame. Thus, in the embodiment shown, no stiffener is present, thus allowing both the frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 and the shield bracket 103 to retain their flexibility.

On page 5, please replace the paragraph beginning at line 7 with the following replacement paragraph:

As previously noted, both shield bracket ~~[[102]]~~ 103 and frame 101 are made of an electrically conductive material. In addition, chassis 100 may be made of electrically conductive material, or may at least include a substantial amount of electrically conductive material. Furthermore, chassis 100 may be coupled to an electrical ground,

and as such, frame 101 may also be coupled to the electrical ground through chassis 100. Thus, the combination of chassis 100, frame 101, and shield bracket ~~[[102]]~~ 103 may provide shielding to prevent the escape of electromagnetic energy generated by electronic devices contained within the confines of chassis ~~[[10]]~~ 100. Similarly, the combination of these elements may also prevent externally generated electromagnetic energy from entering the chassis and causing electromagnetic interference (EMI).

On page 6, please replace the paragraph beginning at line 6 with the following replacement paragraph:

The staggered arrangement of the tabs may tend to reduce the number and size of any gaps between frame 101 and an inserted shield bracket 103. Gaps between the frame ~~[[102]]~~ 101 and an inserted shield bracket 103 may be further reduced by the presence of spring fingers 107. In the embodiment shown, a plurality of spring fingers 107 are shown arranged along the periphery of each opening 102 between tabs 112. Each of the spring fingers 107 may be made of a flexible, electrically conductive material. When a shield bracket 103 is inserted between tabs 112 and the main portion of frame 101, spring fingers 107 may conform to fill an area of a gap that would otherwise be present if no spring fingers 107 were mounted. Thus, the combination of staggered tabs 112, spring fingers 107, and the ability of frame 101 and shield brackets 103 to flex together may minimize or eliminate altogether any gaps through which electromagnetic energy would otherwise be able to pass.

On page 7, please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 with the following replacement paragraph:

In the embodiment shown, a shield bracket 103 is being inserted between the retaining portion of tabs 112 and frame 101. Shield bracket 103 may be slid into position to cover the opening 102. A second opening 102 is also shown. A plurality of spring fingers 107 is arranged along the sides of the second opening 102. Although not shown due to the presence of shield bracket 103, a plurality of spring fingers 107 may also be

arranged along the sides of the first opening [[107]] 102. When shield bracket 103 is inserted, the spring fingers 107 are located between the shield bracket and frame 101. The spring fingers 107 may be compressed and thereby conform to the shapes of gaps between shield bracket 103 and frame 101. Thus, gaps that may otherwise exist between shield bracket 103 and frame 101 without the presence of spring fingers 107 may be filled. Since they are made of an electrically conductive material, spring fingers 107 may prevent the passage of electromagnetic energy.